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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

BANGLADESH

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Bangladesh for the period 1972-1976

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BASIC INFORMATION

Population

January 1974(estimate) : 76,000,000

- Rural : more than 90%
- Under 15 years: around 50%

Rate of growth(estimate): over 3% per year
Labour force: 28,000,000 (approx)

Employment : no reliable estimate, but possibly upto 30% of available labour is not used.

Area

55,000 square miles(140,000 square kilometers). The Ganges/Brahmaputra delta occupies more than 3/4 of the total area. There are low hills in the eastern part (Chittagong Hills) rising to a maximum of 3,000 feet (900 meters).

Cultivable land: 64%, Forest : 10% of total land area.

Climate

Typical monsoon climate, with most of the rainfall occurring between May and September. Average annual rainfall, Dacca: 80 inches(200 cm)

Temperature, highest : about 100°F (37°C)
lowest : about 50°F (11°C)

Infrastructure

Major sea ports : Chittagong and Chalna/Khulna
Navigable waterways (The principal means of communications) : 2600 miles in the dry season
4500 miles in the wet season

Roads : about 4,000 miles, Railways : 1,750 miles
Airports : 7

Gross domestic product

(at 1972-73 prices, in Millions of Takas)
1969-70 (estimate)* 50,030
1972-73 (estimate)* 42,940

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* Development Plan 1973-1978

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Sectoral contribution to GDP, 1972-73:*

	per cent
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries	56.1
Manufacturing	8.3
Construction	4.0
Power and gas	0.3
Housing	5.5
Trade, Transport other services	25.8
	100.0

Per capita GDP (1972-73) Takas 580* (approx. US $ 70 at official exchange rate)

Economy — Bangladesh has a mixed economy. The Government controls about 70% of foreign trade and has nationalised 85% of large-scale industry. The First Five Year Development Plan covers the period July 1973 - June 1978 and is being implemented through Annual Plans.

Trade — 1972-73 (million Takas)

Imports : 6,650
Exports : 3,000 (tentative estimates)*

Government Revenues and Expenditures — 1972-73 Budget (million Takas)

Estimated revenue* : 2,915 Actual : 2,425

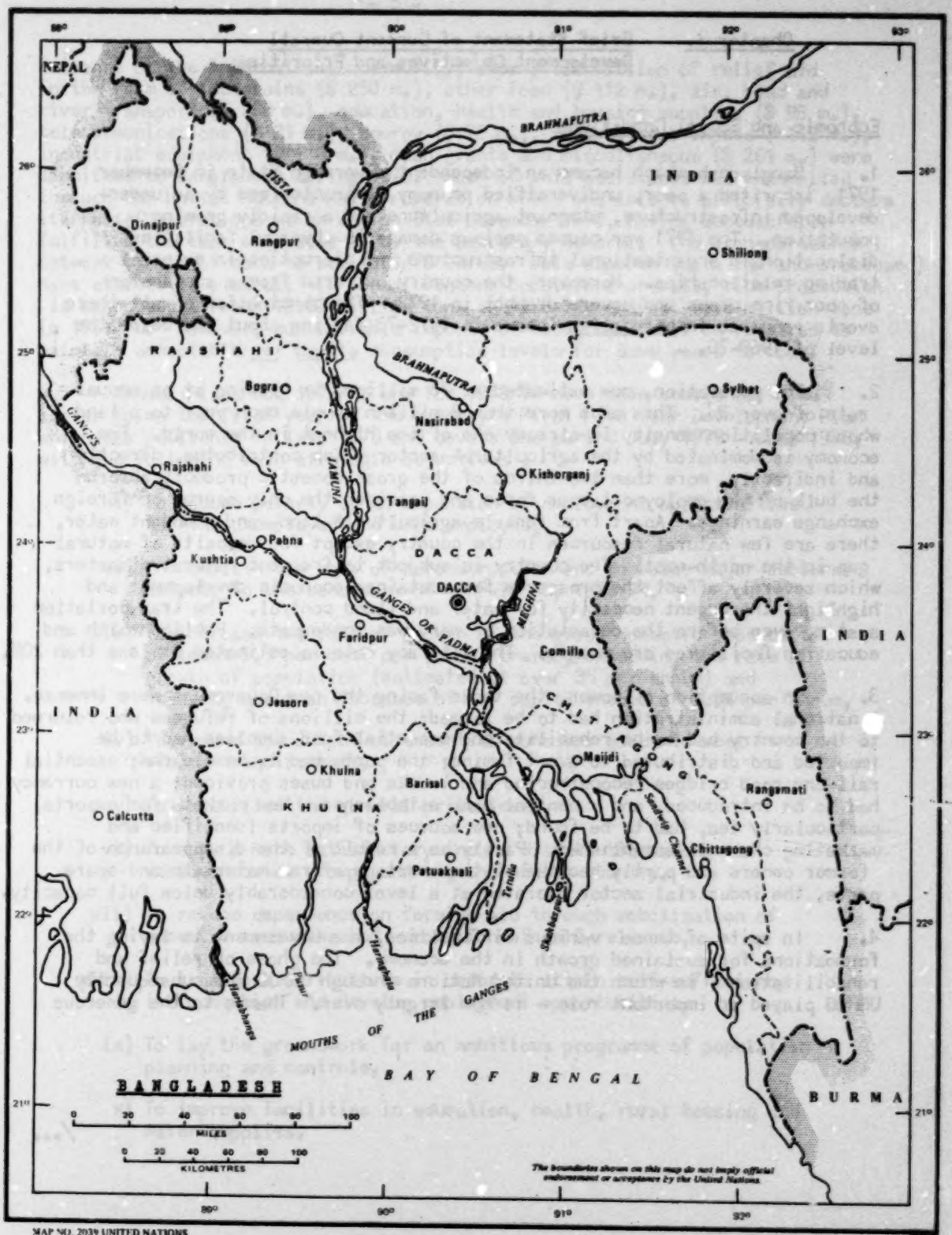
Estimated expenditures* : 2,184 Actual : 2,252

Currency — The Taka (Tk) 1 US $ = 8.0 Taka (U.N.Operational Rate of Exchange, January 1974). Money supply increased from Tk. 4,857 million in June 1972 to Tk.7,715 million in November 1973.

Prices — The average price level about doubled between mid 1972 and end 1973.

Foreign Exchange Reserves — Tk. 1,132 million at the end of December 1973.

* Development Plan 1973-1978



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Chapter 1. Brief Statement of Current Overall Development Objectives and Priorities

Economic and Social Conditions

1. Bangladesh, which became an independent sovereign State in December 1971, inherited a poor, undiversified economy, characterized by an underdeveloped infrastructure, stagnant agriculture and a rapidly growing population. The 1971 war caused serious damage to physical facilities, dislocation in organisational infrastructure and disruption in external trading relationships. Moreover, the country suffered from a succession of poor rice crops and severe drought in 1972. The combination of all these events resulted in per capita income in 1972-73 falling about 20% below the level of 1969-70.

2. The population, now estimated at 76 million, is growing at an annual rate of over 3%. This adds more than 2 million people each year to a land whose population density is already one of the highest in the world. The economy is dominated by the agricultural sector which contributes, directly and indirectly, more than two-thirds of the gross domestic product, absorbs the bulk of the employed labour force and provides the only source of foreign exchange earnings. Apart from fertile agricultural land and abundant water, there are few natural resources in the country except for deposits of natural gas in the north-east. The country is subject to frequent natural disasters, which severely affect the prospects for sustained economic development and highlight the urgent necessity for water and flood control. The transportation system, even before the devastation of war, was inadequate. Public health and education facilities are meagre. The literacy rate is estimated at less than 20%.

3. On assumption of power, the tasks facing the new Government were immense. A national administration had to be formed; the millions of refugees who returned to the country had to be rehabilitated; essential food supplies had to be imported and distributed to avert famine; the ports had to be cleared; essential rail and road bridges reconstructed and trucks and buses provided; a new currency had to be introduced, and central bank established. New markets for exports, particularly tea, had to be found; new sources of imports identified and marketing channels established. Partly as a result of the disappearance of the former owners and partly because of the shortage of raw materials and spare parts, the industrial sector operated at a level considerably below full capacity.

4. In spite of these various difficulties, the Government is laying the foundations for sustained growth in the economy. The phase of relief and rehabilitation - in which the United Nations through UNROD and subsequently UNROB played an important role - is now largely over. Thanks to the generous

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response of the international community, over $ 1.2 billion of relief aid in the form of foodgrains ($ 250 m.), other food ($ 112 m.), air, road and river transport ($ 208 m.), education, health and housing supplies ($ 98 m.), telecommunications ($ 21 m.), energy ($ 78 m.), agricultural inputs (113 m.), industrial equipment ($ 114 m.), cash grants and miscellaneous ($ 261 m.) were committed to Bangladesh during 1972. Much of this assistance was channelled through the United Nations Relief Operation which was able to officially declare its relief operations at an end on 31st December 1973, having successfully fulfilled the task entrusted it by the Secretary General. The transportation network is almost back to its 1969/70 level. Jute exports (both raw and processed) have started to pick up. If normal weather conditions prevail, rice production is expected to reach 12.05 million tons in 1973-74, against 11.3 million tons in 1969/70. However, considerable imports of foodgrains will be required to maintain acceptable per capita consumption levels for some years to come.

5. Annual Plans for 1972/73 and for 1973/74 have been published. The latter forms the first year of the country's First Five Year Development Plan which was published in late 1973 and covers the period July 1973 - June 1978, with the following main strategic objectives :

i) To reduce poverty by an expansion of employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed,

ii) To complete the work of reconstruction and to raise major sectoral outputs to the benchmark of 1969-70 by 1973-74,

iii) To increase the rate of growth of the gross domestic product to at least 5.5 per cent per annum, thereby exceeding the rate of growth of population (estimated at over 3% per annum) and bringing about an increase of per capita income of 2.5% per annum,

iv) To expand the output of essential consumer goods to meet minimum requirements,

v) To stabilize the general price level,

vi) To seek a more satisfactory income distribution among the various social groups and regions of the country,

vii) To reduce dependence on foreign aid through mobilization of domestic resources and promotion of self-reliance,

viii) To transform agriculture in order to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains and develop employment opportunities,

ix) To lay the groundwork for an ambitious programme of population planning and control,

x) To improve facilities in education, health, rural housing and water supplies.

6. The Plan provides for a total financial development outlay of Tk.44,550 million. Agriculture and water have been allocated about 26% of this total, industries 20%, transport and communications 16%, power and natural resources 13%. The required net inflow of foreign capital is estimated at Tk.18,000 million or about 40% of the total outlay.

7. The Plan has set guiding principles for the use of Technical Assistance, placing emphasis on building up domestic institutions, on the need for a close link with manpower requirements in the various sectors of the economy and on the necessity of relating provision of foreign expertise to the availability of national counterparts. The total amount of technical assistance required, comprising experts, fellowships, feasibility and pre-investment studies and related equipment is estimated at Tk.500 millions, roughly US $ 62.5 million for the period 1973-78. The programme financed by UNDP from 1972-76 with an IPF of $ 18.5 million will play an important role in realising the objectives of the Plan.

The UNDP Programme:

8. An independent UNDP office in Dacca was not re-established until 1st April 1973. A consequence of the events of 1971 and the ensuing relief and rehabilitation activities was that there existed practically no ongoing UNDP activities from the pre-independence programme. This placed Bangladesh in a unique position with a largely uncommitted IPF, and presented a rigorous challenge to the architects of this programme. However, with the close cooperation and assistance of the UNDP Dacca office, the External Resources Division of the Planning Commission have been able to prepare, in a relatively short period, this Country Programme document designed to meet the changed circumstances and exigencies of Bangladesh. In many areas, the UNDP programme is intended to ensure the smooth transition from relief activities, launched and supported by the United Nations Relief Operations, to project activities having a longer term development impact. This is especially so in the fields of telecommunications, civil aviation, road and river transport and, of course, agriculture. Priorities in these sectors were identified with the assistance of various technical missions of the U.N.Specialized Agencies which visited Bangladesh under the aegis of the U.N.Relief Operation in 1972 and 1973.

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9. The Bangladesh Country Programme conforms to the 1972-76 IPF programming cycle. The percentage allocation of the programme by sector is as follows :

- Agriculture, water, forestry, fisheries;	28.6
- Industry;	13.5
- Power, Natural Resources, Scientific & Technological Research;	8.3
- Housing; Physical planning building;	6.2
- Communications;	5.3
- Transport;	14.9
- Education and manpower;	10.8
- Health;	4.5
- Government Services	7.9
	100.0

Although the IPF covers a five year period, effectively the funds available will be spent over the three years 1974-76 for the reasons stated in paragraph 8 above. The Country Programme thus represents a sizeable contribution to the overall technical assistance needs of the country and will lay a firm foundation for what the Government anticipate will be a substantially increased IPF for the following period. An indication of the magnitude of the Technical Assistance needs which could not be included in the current Country Programme is given by the numerous projects contained in the reserve list attached as Annex III.

10. Table 1 attempts to estimate total technical assistance resources available to Bangladesh during the IPF period from all sources. In view of the great number of donors, co-ordination is recognized as essential by all concerned. The Government is anxious to ensure that available resources do not overlap and that all efforts are mutually reinforcing. In the past, UNROD and UNROB performed a role in co-ordinating multilateral and bilateral relief assistance flowing into Bangladesh. In the future, UNDP will assist in the co-ordinating function by collecting data on technical assistance and establishing an information clearing house. The co-ordination of United Nations assistance by UNDP has been already fully accepted as a basic approach towards development in Bangladesh. The Government has undertaken the co-ordination of bilateral assistance.

TABLE 1

Estimated Technical Assistance Resources for the Programme Period (in thousand $)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Government Requirements	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000
Sources of Technical Assistance					
UN Organizations Regular Programmes					
United Nations	100	100	100	100	100
WHO	485	505	635	-	1,625
UNESCO	10	-	-	-	10
FAO (Cooperative Programme)	75	200	175	85	535
IAEA	40	20	-	-	60
IBRD (IDA credit)	-	1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000
IMF	-	70	70	70	210
Sub-total	710	1,895	2,480	1,755	6,840
UNDP IPF	450	5,050	6,500	6,500	18,500
Sub-total	1,160	6,945	8,980	8,255	25,340
Multilateral Sources other than UN	90	100	100	100	390
Ford Foundation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
To be met from other sources	9,250	3,455	1,420	2,145	16,270

NB: UNICEF and UNFPA are not included since their programmes do not correspond to the definition of Technical Assistance used by the Government in estimating its requirements, shown at the top of the table.

Chapter II. Description of sectoral needs proposed to be met with UNDP assistance

A. Agriculture, Water, Forest and Fisheries

11. Although the economy of Bangladesh is predominantly agricultural, the country does not produce sufficient food to meet the minimum consumption requirements of the rapidly growing population. Thus the major thrust of the Government's First Five Year Development Plan will be in agriculture, water, forestry and fisheries. In accordance with Government objectives, about 28% of the UNDP Country Programme will be directed towards this vital sector.

12. With over 75% of the population engaged in agricultural activities, agriculture provides and, for many years will continue to provide, most of the employment opportunities in Bangladesh. In recent years, agricultural output has accounted for between 55 and 60% of GDP and has been the major foreign exchange earner. Labour productivity, per capita income and yield per acre are low. The average size of a farm in Bangladesh in 1973 is estimated in the Five Year Plan to be 3.2 acres. About 8% of farms are above 7.5 acres and some 20% of rural households are landless. Approximately 83% of farm area is owner-cultivated and holdings are scattered in several plots. There is little scope for further extension of the land area.

13. The major crops are rice and jute.

Rice, the main crop, covers about 78% of cropped area. Production has failed to keep pace with the fast growing population and increasing amounts of rice have had to be imported to maintain an acceptable level of per capita consumption.
Jute is the major cash and export crop. Despite some increase in production in the late sixties, the share of Bangladesh in the world jute market has declined. Jute and rice compete for some of the same land and it has been difficult to maintain a low international price for jute.
Tea is also an important export crop. New markets have had to be found as a result of the events of 1971.
Wheat still constitutes a very small proportion of cereal acreage and production, though it has increased considerably over the last decade.
Fisheries, forestry and livestock are largely subsistence activities which have not been fully developed.

14. The objective of the agricultural development programme of Bangladesh is gradually to replace traditional agricultural practices to enable the sector

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to achieve self-sustained growth. Against this background, the First Five Year Plan 1973-1978 aims at :-

i) self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains;

ii) creating employment opportunities for the rural unemployed and under-employed.

If these objectives are to be attained concerted action is necessary in the following fields : water resources, research, training, production, rural development and Government support services. UNDP will contribute in each of these fields as described in the following paragraphs.

Land and Water

15. The key to the agricultural development of Bangladesh lies in the proper utilization of the vast water resources available to the country. More than 80% of annual rainfall occurs during the months May to October, causing widespread flooding in the flat deltaic area. Little precipitation occurs in the rest of the year with the result that drought is prevelant in some areas in winter. About one third of total cultivable land is flooded to depths exceeding 3 feet in an average year. The variation in the area, depth, duration and times of flooding inhibits long-term agricultural and rural development. Under such conditions, it is recognized that the attainment of food self-sufficiency involves the supply of irrigation and drainage facilities as well as other agricultural inputs. However, in view of the lead time in creating such physical infrastructure, attention during the initial years of the Plan period will be focussed on the use of high yielding varieties of rice in rainfed areas. This will create a short breathing space during which irrigation and drainage schemes are to be constructed to enable the widespread introduction of high yielding varieties in the latter half of the Plan period.

16. The first major study of the problem of water resources development in Bangladesh was initiated in 1957 with United Nations assistance. The soil and land capability studies carried out by UNDP/FAO in the 1960's provided a wealth of data on the problems of flooding. UNDP will continue assistance to this sector with the following projects :

17. Water Resources Development : BGD/72/014 (ongoing approved project)

Since 1973, UNDP has been providing the services of a Water Resources Development adviser assigned to the Ministry of Flood Control and Water Resources. He assists in determining immediate priorities among alternative water resources development proposals.

Starting date: 1973	Duration: Three years
UNDP contribution: $ 64,000	Government contribution: Ts.40,000

18. Optimizing water use in N.W.Bangladesh - BGD/73/019 (new project)

This project will aim at the most rational use of land, water and other inputs for the intensive agricultural development of the North-west region. It will investigate the carrying capacity of the canal system, help in designing an improved distribution canal system, in introducing water saving irrigation methods and in selecting crops other than rice for cultivation during the dry season. A preparatory mission will be necessary to define both Government and UNDP inputs for this project.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 235,000 Government contribution: Ts. 1.7 million

19. Hydrological Survey - BGD/72/008 (new project)

This project reactivates a UNDP project discontinued in 1971. Its long-range objective is to assist in the establishment of an efficient system for collecting and processing hydrological data. It will concentrate on the overall planning and management of hydrological services, on organizing a modern data processing, storing and retrieval system and on expanding and improving the design, construction, operation and maintenance of hydrological field stations. A preparatory mission will be fielded in 1974 to finalize the project document.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four to five years

UNDP contribution: $ 315,000 Government contribution: Ts.20 million

20. Ganges-Brahmaputra River Basin Study - BGD/72/001 (new project)

The study began in the 1960's under sub-contract to the Harvard Centre for Population Studies. The data that has been gathered has not yet been transferred to Bangladesh and further analysis and data processing are required to make full use of the information available.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year

UNDP contribution: $ 30,000 Government contribution: Ts. 20,000

21. Soil Survey Interpretation - BGD/72/018 (new project)

About 85% of the agriculturally important land of Bangladesh has been covered by a reconnaissance soil survey. Much of the data gathered cannot be used by non-specialists and it is therefore necessary to translate the findings into non-technical language and maps. The purpose of this project is to provide the Government and its executing agencies with readily accessible data for sound land-use planning, at both the national and local level. Planners, rural agricultural officers and farmers will be provided with ready guides, and with large-scale maps showing the location of soils suitable for irrigation and for particular crops.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 414,000 Government contribution: Ts.1,530,000

Research

22. The First Five Year Plan, 1973-78, places emphasis on the necessity for evolving more efficient means of growing crops and for investigating the possibility of introducing new crops. Although much can be gained from the experience of other countries, some indigenous research is needed to apply discoveries made elsewhere to the particular conditions of Bangladesh. UNDP will be involved in two key elements of the agricultural research programme.

23. Agricultural Research Council - BGD/73/033 (new project)

The country durrently lacks a central organization to direct and control agricultural research. The Government has therefore decided to establish an Agricultural Research Council responsible for identifying problems, and drawing up short and long-term research programmes. This project will assist the Council in the early phase of its activities, especially in assessing existing facilities, advising on linkages between agriculture, research and extension services and in preparing an action-oriented work plan.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year

UNDP contribution: $ 89,000 Government contribution: Ts.1,960,000

24. Research into Winter Crops - BGD/73/042 (new project)

In those areas where irrigation water is in short supply during the winter season, the Government will investigate the possibilities of cultivating alternative crops requiring less water such as wheat, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts,

soybeans and sorghum. This project will assist in training additional research staff and in improving linkages with the Extension Services.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years and nine months

UNDP contribution: $ 382,000 Government contribution: Ts.500,000

Training

25. The First Five Year Plan devotes considerable resources to agricultural training directed at the immediate goal of foodgrain self-sufficiency. The UNDP will be involved in two large-scale training projects.

26. Agricultural Extension Training - BGD/73/006 (ongoing/approved project)

Starting in 1973, this project aims at improving and expanding the agricultural extension training programme at all levels with the ultimate objective of raising agricultural productivity. The work plan includes the development of syllabi and in-service training courses for Thana, Union and Village extension workers.

Starting date: 1973 Duration: Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 713,000 Government contribution: Ts.23.5 million

27. Training of Low-Lift Pump Operators & Mechanics - BGD/73/013 (new project)

The improvement of existing irrigation facilities, in order to increase agricultural output according to the Plan's targets, will require the installation of about 45,000 low-lift pumps to raise water from the irrigation canals and channels into the fields. This equipment represents an important investment and it is vital to keep it operating all year round. The present project is intended to assist the Government of Bangladesh in keeping the highest number of pumping units operational at all times. To this end it will implement a training programme for pump operators and mechanics and establish a repair and maintenance programme. A preparatory mission is assisting the Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation in drawing up the full project document.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 350,000 Government contribution: Ts.528 million

Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries

28. The Plan includes a series of projects aimed at increasing crop livestock, forestry and fisheries production. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of a number of these.

29. Co-operative Dairy Organization & Extension Programme - BGD/73/003 (ongoing/approved project)

Milk production per cow is currently very low in Bangladesh and costs of production are high. The distribution system is such that the urban consumers have to pay high prices which restricts the level of animal protein consumption per capita. Farmers lack incentives to adopt better methods of cattle breeding, feeding and health control. In order to remedy this situation this project will provide technical services for building up an integrated co-operative dairy complex, which will reorganize existing village milk producers' cooperative societies, establish a suitable milk procurement system, train local staff, and improve milk processing.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four years
UNDP contribution: $ 281,000 Government contribution: Ts.1,240,000

30. Strengthening Plant Protection Services - BGD/73/028 (new project)

One of the major factors contributing to low agricultural productivity in Bangladesh is the estimated 10% loss in yield caused by pest and diseases. Increasing use of chemical pesticides may appear a straightforward solution to this problem; however, proper guidance is very important in a country where practices such as blanket aerial and ground spraying can be dangerous to human beings and ecosystems. The Government wants to strengthen and improve the national plant protection services in order to prevent and reduce pre and post-harvest crop losses. This project will help plan and develop practical and integrated plant protection programmes, and assist in the establishment of a unified national service. Field personnel will be trained to advise farmers on methods of application and a surveillance programme will be established to monitor pesticide use.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Five years
UNDP contribution: $ 606,000 Government contribution: Ts.13.5 million

31. Tea Production Study - BGD/73/054 (new project)

Tea production in Bangladesh is now beset with various problems in the fields of production, manufacturing and export. Several development programmes for the rehabilitation and expansion of the tea industry are being undertaken. This project will enable two Government officials to go on a study tour of 6-8 weeks to Japan and Indonesia in order to take advantage of the experience of these two countries and acquire direct knowledge of the latest developments in the production, manufacture and export of tea.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two months
UNDP contribution: $ 4,000 Government contribution: Ts.5,000

32. Poultry Improvement - BGD/73/010 (new project)

Current poultry production in Bangladesh is at a low level. The Five Year Plan envisages a 50 per cent increase in total poultry output and value to be achieved by upgrading the quality of village poultry rather than by commercial poultry farms. This project aims at improving local poultry breeding by widespread and controlled use of cross-bred cockerels. A central farm which will provide advice, vaccination and stock sale-services to poultry keepers, and train field staff and officers of the livestock department will be established.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years
UNDP contribution: $ 120,000 Government contribution: Ts. 1,900,000

33. Chittagong Forest Research Institute - BGD/72/005 (ongoing/approved project)

As already mentioned, the development of research is one of the objectives of the Five Year Plan 1973-1978. Forest management and product research is centralised at the Forest Research Institute, Chittagong. In the past the Institute received assistance through a UNDP project which was suspended in 1971. A review mission in February 1973 made recommendations for the resumption of UNDP assistance. This project is designed to provide the Government with the technical knowledge required to implement its forest policy and to make maximum use of the country's forest resources. It will help to establish research units and train counterpart personnel in tree breeding and genetics, forest botany and ecology, forest soils and forest protection. Some preliminary activity took place in 1972 and 1973.

Starting date: 1972 Duration: Six years and six months
UNDP contribution: $ 449,000 Government contribution: Ts.8,500,000

34. Senior Forest Adviser - BGD/73/022 (new project)

UNDP will also provide the services of a Senior Forestry Adviser who will assist in the planning and coordination of forest development programmes. Potential projects which are already envisaged, and which may be assisted under the FAO/Government Co-operative programme, involve the introduction of quick-growing species, afforestation of coastal areas, classification of state forests and also the development of a forests' telecommunications system.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Five years
UNDP contribution: $ 86,000 Government contribution: Ts.250,000

35. Fisheries Development (project co-ordination) - BGD/72/016 (new project)

Potentially fisheries could make a significant contribution to gross domestic product, export earnings, employment and improved nutritional standards. Approximately one person in twelve derives his livelihood directly from the fisheries sector. The Five Year Plan envisages a 25% increase in fish production by 1978.

As a result of the recommendations of the FAO/DANIDA team, various bilateral programmes have shown interest in providing assistance to the fisheries sector. Coordination of programmes and inputs is essential if wastage is to be avoided and therefore the Government have asked UNDP to provide the services of a fisheries adviser under this project to assist them in this task.

Starting date: 1974	Duration: Five years
UNDP contribution: $ 165,000	Government contribution: Ts.6,216,000

Rural Development

36. The package of improved practices recommended by the Five Year Plan in connection with the self-sufficiency drive has been designed to provide productive employment to a growing rural labour force for whom prospects of non-agricultural employment will remain limited for many years to come. The Plan places great emphasis on rural works and labour intensive methods for increasing agricultural output and on building up physical infrastructure through local planning and local institutions. It is also planned to increase agricultural incomes by rehabilitating and, whenever possible, expanding traditional rural activities such as hand-loom weaving. UNDP will assist this effort with two projects in the field of rural development.

37. Strengthening Local Public Works Planning - BGD/73/021 (new project)

This project will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives to plan and implement the rural works programmes. Research will be undertaken in cooperation with the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, and an action programme with specific objectives will be developed.

Starting date: 1974	Duration: One year
UNDP contribution: $ 34,000	Government contribution: Ts. 240,000

38. Weavers' Cooperatives - BGD/73/014 (new project)

Hand-loom weavers have traditionally formed a significant part of the rural labour force, constituting the second largest professional group in the country employing approximately one million people. In the past they accounted for about 65% of cotton cloth production in Bangladesh, but competition from fully mechanised cotton mills has now placed the handloom weavers in a deteriorating economic position. The Cottage Industries Corporation is to assist in the reorganization and strengthening of existing weavers' cooperatives. This project will assist in identifying needs in the fields of marketing, supplies of raw materials and credit. A preparatory assistance project document has been prepared by ILO.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 250,000 Government contribution: To be defined

39. Supporting Services

In addition to projects within specific sectors, UNDP will also assist in improving general supporting services for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. These services will contribute significantly to the achievement of the objectives laid down by the Five Year Plan.

40. Agricultural Census Department - BGD/72/019 (ongoing/approved project)

The Agricultural Census Department is responsible for collecting basic data for the whole sector and for the training of agricultural statisticians. This project is currently training statisticians in preparation for the agricultural census to be held in Bangladesh in early 1975. Advice will also be provided on sampling techniques and data processing. A training programme will be established for 3000 field enumerators.

Starting date: 1973 Duration: Two years and four months

UNDP contribution: $ 155,000 Government contribution: Ts. 4 million

41. Warehousing Corporation - BGD/72/017 (new project)

In addition to a 10% loss in the field due to pests and disease there are large losses of agricultural and industrial production through spoilage and other inadequacies of storage facilities. This could be considerably reduced by the introduction of modern warehousing techniques

on a national basis. The Five Year Plan allocates some 180 million taka for the construction and operation of 200 warehouses. The project will assist the Government in formulating work plans, in designing new storage structures and in training personnel in warehousing operations and management.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 195,000 Government contribution: Ts.1,500,000

42. Project identification and preparation

To prepare for future activity and new projects in the agriculture sector, a total of $ 90,000 has been reserved for project identification and preparation missions in various fields. Specific proposals under consideration include missions to investigate the potential of coconut growing, the promotion of horticulture, and betelnut production.

B. Industry

43. Manufacturing industries contribute about 10% to the Gross Domestic Product, 6% from large-scale units and 4 per cent from small-scale and cottage industries. Wage employed labour is estimated at approximately 750,000. The greater part of industrial activity is concentrated in Chittagong, Dacca, Narayanganj and Khulna. Apart from industrial jute products, which form a significant portion of total foreign exchange earnings, the industrial sector caters almost exclusively for the domestic market which is limited because of low per capita income. There are about 3,100 registered factories producing textiles, chemicals, food, metal, footwear and leather products.

44. Most large-scale modern units were taken over by the Government in March 1972, and reorganized into ten Public Corporations, each covering a particular sector of industry. The performance of the nationalized industries has been mixed, underlining the need for a careful analysis of the problems of each Corporation. Jute and textiles, which both showed an encouraging start in 1972, have experienced declining production levels since.

45. The small-scale sector appears to be relatively more efficient. Capital/output and labour/output ratios are often more favourable than for large-scale units. The advantages of small scale industry at the present stage of development of Bangladesh are evident: it is labour intensive and market oriented; it produces an investible surplus, helps mobilize private domestic savings, and provides a nucleus of managers and workers for a higher level of industrialisation. In cottage industries, using family labour, the productivity is extremely low, and supplies of essential raw materials irregular, especially yarn for hand-loom weaving, the most important cottage industry. However, since such industries provide an important alternative source of income and employment in the rural areas, their development is being encouraged.

46. The difficulties impeding return to full production and expansion of the industrial sector are numerous. They include institutional problems, shortage of skilled workers and managers, disruption of linkages, power failure, scarcity of spare parts, lack of adequate transportation and the precarious financial position of many enterprises. The Five Year Plan aims at overcoming these difficulties and broadening the industrial base of the economy. A particularly important part of the Government's strategy is the promotion of small-scale and cottage industries and a more balanced geographical dispersal of industrial units in the rural areas.

47. Private investment (both foreign and local) is permitted under conditions clearly laid down by the Government. Considerable assistance will be provided to small-scale investors, a programme in which the Government has requested UNDP participation. UNDP will also assist in the development of national expertise in the identification, preparation and appraisal of industrial projects and in the operation of certain of the Government Corporations.

Industrial Services

48. Seminar for Industrial Project Promotion - BGD/73/044

(ongoing/approved project)

This project covered the cost of the participation of Government representatives in the Third Meeting for the Promotion of Industrial Projects held in Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia, from 14 to 21 November 1973. The Government presented a number of specific industrial projects at the meeting which was organized to permit the establishment of person-to-person contacts with prospective investors from industrialized countries.

Starting date: November 1973 Duration: One week

UNDP contribution: $ 6,000 Government contribution: Not applicable

49. Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries - BGD/73/056 (new project)

The Five Year Plan envisages expenditures of Taka 1,670 million on this sector for privately and publicly owned industries. In addition, a loan of $ 3 million has been granted by the World Bank for assistance to small-scale industries. Bilateral donors will also provide assistance, especially for new industrial estates which are expected to bring about a more balanced geographical distribution of industrialisation throughout the country. This project will assist the Government in the formulation of policies and programmes for the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Sub-activities proposed include the establishment of an industrial information service for small scale industry and a packaging industry survey to elaborate a programme for the development of packaging industries and services to meet the needs of small scale industry. A preparatory mission will assist the Government in working out the details of the project.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution : $ 162,000 Government contribution: To be defined

50. Management in Nationalized Industries - BGD/73/046 (new project)

Efficient performance and expansion of the Public Sector Corporations require the development of modern management systems. Under this project the services of an expert in self-management will be provided for a period of six weeks.

Starting date : 1974 Duration: Six weeks

UNDP contribution: $ 4,000 Government contribution: Not applicable

51. National Consultancy Institute - BGD/73/052 (new project)

In accordance with its declared policy of self-reliance, the Government wishes to develop national expertise in conducting pre-investment and technical feasibility studies, economic surveys and project planning. A National Consultancy Institute is to be established for this purpose. It will provide services for the power, water, transport, building and housing as well as the industrial sectors. This project will advise on the organization of the Institute, its work programme, and its training requirements. Preparatory assistance is envisaged.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 340,000 Government contribution: To be defined

52. Standards Institute - BGD/73/040 (new project)

It is necessary to define and enforce standards and establish quality control for all products, especially industrial products intended for export. The Bangladesh Standards Institute is responsible for developing national standards, including the introduction of the metric system. This project will assist in these tasks.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year and six months

UNDP contribution: $ 43,000 Government contributions: To be defined

Industrial Programmes

53. Plastics Processing Demonstration Centre - BGD/72/025 (ongoing/approved project)

The Bangladesh plastics industry comprises about 200 establishments employing 3500 skilled workers and consumes approximately 10,000 tons of raw materials per year. The industry is likely to grow rapidly in the near future since a large petrochemical complex, based on natural gas, is being planned. The Government wishes to support and strengthen the expansion of plastics processing in accordance with its policy of import substitution and its wish to broaden both export and domestic markets. One of the activities interrupted by the events of 1971 was the establishment of a Plastic Processing Demonstration Centre at the Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre. UNDP/UNIDO have already supplied one-third of the equipment required as part of an earlier Special Fund project. The new project will complete the demonstration centre and provide the expertise necessary to train national staff for its operation.

Starting date: 1973 Duration: One year and nine months

UNDP contributions: $ 162,000 Government contribution: Ts.700,000

54. Textile Industry Development Programme - BGD/73/049 (new project)

An objective of the Five Year Plan is to reach self-sufficiency in textile production by 1978, to increase annual consumption per capita from 7 to 9 yards, and to improve the geographical distribution of the industry now concentrated in Dacca and Chittagong. The Government's programme involves an investment of over one thousand million taka. This project, the details of which will be worked out by a preparatory mission expected in Dacca in early 1974, will assist the Government in the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive development programme for the textile industry. It is anticipated that the project will continue into the next IPF period.

Starting date: 1974 — Duration: approx four years

UNDP contribution: $ 565,000 — Government contribution: To be defined

55. Jute Industries Development - BGD/73/043 (new project)

Jute manufacturing plays a vital role in the economy of Bangladesh. It is the main foreign exchange earner and largest industrial employer. Production levels have never recovered completely from the events of 1971 despite a net increase in the number of looms. Capacity remains under-utilized due to lack of experienced managers in the jute mills. The Government expects to increase production over the plan period by more efficient use of existing capacity. A preparatory mission will be fielded shortly to determine the detailed inputs of the project.

Starting date: 1974 — Duration: approx four years

UNDP contribution: $ 550,000 — Government contribution: To be defined

56. Assistance to the Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation - BGD/73/058 (new project)

Shipbuilding and engineering is at present a relatively small sector but has a promising development potential owing to large linkage effects. It includes both small and large scale factories with a diversified range of products. The current heavy dependance on imported inputs could be reduced to a great extent if subcontracting of products and services were established between industries to foster mutual growth. The Five Year Plan proposes the integrated and comprehensive development of the sector under the control of the Bangladesh Engineering and Shipbuilding Corporation. This project will assist in defining ways and means of achieving a balanced structure for the sector, and help in evolving technological/logistical linkages amongst different enterprises.

Starting date: 1974 — Duration: approx three years

UNDP contribution: $ 500,000 — Government contribution: To be defined

57. Fish Processing - BGD/73/051

The export of processed fish is a small but significant source of foreign exchange. In order to retain a competitive position in export markets it is essential to maintain high quality standards. This project will assist the Bangladesh Food and Allied Products Corporation in establishing a central bacteriological laboratory responsible for promoting product standardization, providing testing services, and developing extension services for the improvement of fish processing and cold storage plants.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Six months

UNDP contributions: $ 33,000 Government contributions: To be defined

C. Power and Natural Resources, Scientific and Technological Research

58. Bangladesh has almost no known mineral deposits or industrial raw materials other than relatively limited reserves of natural gas. The country possesses no iron ore and it will take a long time before some of the limited limestone deposits become commercially viable for cement production. Similarly, the coal deposits which have been found in the Bogra region are still being studied and may be too deep to justify mining. The alluvial nature of the deltaic plain, which forms most of the country, means that even domestic supplies of aggregate for the construction of roads and buildings are almost non-existent.

59. In view of the absence of domestic supplies of fuel other than natural gas, Bangladesh is obliged to import the oil and coal necessary to generate power. With the exception of the Karnafuli scheme in the Chittagong hills, hydro-electric power is not a feasible possibility because of the low-lying nature of most of the country. Apart from the problems of fuel supply, there are considerable deficiencies in power supply. Some of the physical assets of the power system were destroyed or damaged during the events of 1971 and reconstruction has been slow because of shortage of spares and equipment. Moreover, there is an imbalance between generation capacity and transmission and distribution facilities. The result of these various factors has been frequent power failures and continuous fluctuation in the power voltage. The shortcomings of the power system have caused significant losses in production in the industrial sector.

60. The primary objective of the Government in these sectors is to complete the various reconstruction activities and the investment programmes which were initiated prior to independence. In the power sector, particular attention will be paid to developing the transmission and distribution systems and to providing additional generating capacity in the western part of the country where the power shortage is particularly acute. Similarly, improvements in the system for the transmission and distribution of natural gas will be given priority in order that this natural resource may be fully utilized.

61. The Five Year Plan gives priority to accelerating surface and sub-surface geological investigation and mapping, to initiating a large programme of exploration for gas and oil, partly under the Oil and Gas Development Corporation and partly under foreign oil companies, and to providing training to technical personnel. The UNDP Country Programme includes two projects in this sector.

62. The Government also places great emphasis on the promotion of scientific knowledge and the development of technology adapted to the specific requirements of the country, with a view to making the best possible use of available human and natural resources. To this end, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific and Technological Research has undertaken the reorganization of all

existing research facilities and planning. This task is considered an immediate necessity since it has been much neglected in the past. UNDP will be called upon to assist in this new drive.

63. Geological Survey - BGD/72/012 (new project)

The National Geological Survey should be adequately staffed and equipped to undertake studies basic to the development of the natural resources of the country. The present geological survey needs to be strengthened considerably. Initially a consultant will be provided under preparatory assistance procedures to identify the exact nature of the assistance required. It is anticipated that expertise will be needed in the areas of geophysic, deep-drilling, marine geology and economic geology.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three to four years

UNDP contributions: $ 500,000 Government contributions: To be defined

64. Adviser in Petroleum Law and Economics - BGD/73/059 (new project)

Oil and gas exploration in Bangladesh will be undertaken partly by foreign oil companies and a number of parties have already expressed interest. In the meantime the Government has to negotiate long term contracts for the purchase of crude oil. The Government is inexperienced in such matters and is unaware of the legislative basis, policy guidelines and institutional framework under which such concessions and agreements are finalized. Provision has therefore been made in the Country Programme for the services of an Adviser in petroleum law and economics.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two months

UNDP contribution: $ 8,000 Government contribution: Not applicable

65. Energy Survey - BGD/73/038 (new project)

UNDP will assist the Government in undertaking a National Energy Survey. This survey will involve a study of the various alternative development strategies which are possible for the power sector. One of the problems to be considered is whether the eastern and western zones of the country should develop an integrated power generation and distribution system, or whether the two zones should be developed independently. If the former alternative is adopted, a high capacity line will be required to transmit to the western zone the power produced by natural gas in the east. If the two zones are regarded

as independent, some means of increasing power generation in the west has to be evolved. This would seem to depend on the discovery of exploitable energy sources in the region or the piping of natural gas from the east. The use of nuclear power might be a possible alternative. A preparatory mission will be fielded to define the project in more detail.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 800,000 Government contributions: To be defined

66. Training Programme for Power and Natural Resources Personnel - BGD/73/067 (new project)

The country is extremely short of expertise in the power and natural resources sector at both planning and technical levels. Under this project, overseas training will be provided for senior technical personnel of the Power Development Board and of the various autonomous bodies responsible for natural resources exploration and management. Exact fields and specialities of training have not yet been defined.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 90,000 Government contribution: Ts.270,000

67. Coordination of training programmes in the Power Sector - BGD/73/068 (new project)

There is a serious lack of trained operation and maintenance personnel in the power sector. This project will assist in establishing a systematic, coordinated, in-service training programme at all levels, to be launched by the Power Development Board at the Kaptai Engineering Academy and the Training and Research Institute at Tongi.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year

UNDP contribution: $ 35,000 Government contributions: Ts.90,000

68. Scientific and Industrial Research - BGD/73/069 (new project)

The Five Year Plan envisages a substantial increase in scientific and industrial research activity, which in turn will greatly increase the training requirement of this sector. Under this project, personnel from

the Bangladesh Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will receive overseas training in a number of fields which have yet to be specified.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year

UNDP contribution: $ 30,000 Government contribution: Ts. 90,000

D. Housing, Physical Planning and Building

69. The land-man ratio in Bangladesh is extremely low and worsening progressively as the population increases. The housing situation in the country has deteriorated over recent years as a result of high population growth, stagnant or declining per capita real income and the failure to allocate public resources to this sector. The problems are particularly apparent in urban areas because of migration from the countryside. This particular problem has recently been exacerbated by refugees who have been added to the cities' population following the events of 1971. There is now an acute shortage of dwelling units throughout the country and squatter settlements abound. A major constraint to construction is the lack of building materials. Water supply and sewerage systems are non-existent in many parts of the country, including some urban areas.

70. The Government's efforts in this area during the Plan period will concentrate on providing improved housing, water supply and sanitation to low and middle income groups. UNICEF is heavily involved in improving the supply of drinking water and i planning to sink over 100,000 wells and providing community water systems for 14 small townships. UNDP assistance has been requested to investigate the problems of waste control and urban sanitation.

71. Urban Squatter Settlement Investigating Mission - BGD/73/017 (completed project)

The Government has sought UNDP assistance in evolving long and short term solutions to the problems of uncontrolled urban settlement and slums in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna. In 1973 a short term mission investigated the socio-economic conditions of slums areas, identified the possibilities of improving the physical and social facilities in such areas and made recommendations on possible ways and means of financing the development of sites and services.

Starting date: 1973	Duration: Six weeks
UNDP contribution: $ 8,000	Government contribution: Nil

72. Urban Squatters & Cooperative Housing - BGD/73/066 (new project)

This project follows up the recommendations of the investigating mission mentioned above and aims at laying the groundwork for the implementation of comprehensive programmes for improvement and for the resettlement of squatters. The project will assist the Government in conducting a thorough

survey of physical and socio-economic characteristics of squatter settlements in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna, in collecting and analysing information and data on land use, population structure and employment, and in studying the financial implications of the resettlement programmes planned for each city. The project will also advise on the best arrangements to maximise the squatters' own participation in the resettlement scheme.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years and two months

UNDP contribution: $ 132,000 Government contribution: Ts. 1.1 mn.

73. Sanitary Latrines Feasibility Study - BGD/72/024 (new project)

Sanitary congestion in old Dacca is causing a severe health hazard, since existing service privies are primitive and extremely inadequate. Through this project, the Government will examine the feasibility of converting some 10,000 service privies into sanitary water-borne latrines. Credits have been allocated in the Five Year Plan for such an operation. A consultant will assist the Dacca Municipality in making a detailed study of the sewerage system in old Dacca to assess the possibility for its expansion or replacement, taking into account the skills and materials locally available.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two months

UNDP contribution: $ 5,000 Government contribution: Ts. 2,000

74. Garbage Disposal Pre-investment Study - BGD/73/048 (new project)

As Dacca expands, a new system of garbage disposal is becoming imperative. The current system of dumping untreated waste is hazardous to public health. The Government has decided that a plant for treatment and disposal should be established. This project will provide the services of an expert to carry out a survey of the problem and make specific recommendations on its solution.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two months

UNDP contribution: $ 5,000 Government contribution: Ts. 2,000

75. National Physical Planning - BGD/72/004 (new project)

The development of the industrial, water, power, transport and communications sectors of the economy will have a significant impact on the physical environment and, because of the inter-relationships between these and other sectors, the Government recognizes that a co-ordinated approach to the problem of physical planning is essential. Accordingly, a UNDP preparatory mission was fielded in December 1973 to prepare a project which will assist the Government in defining the appropriate socio-economic and spatial criteria for distribution of population, employment, infrastructure and social services. It will also assist in the establishment of mechanisms for decentralization of physical planning activities, and in the creation of a data-bank system and the training programmes required at all governmental levels.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four years and two months

UNDP contribution: $ 798,000 Government contribution: Ts. 2 million

76. Housing and Building Research Centre - BGD/73/061 (new project)

This Centre was established in order to develop cheaper and more durable building materials, construction techniques and standards for low cost housing programmes. International expertise is requested under this project to advise on streamlining the management of the Centre, to evaluate its current programme and to propose new directions for future research, to assess the requirements in terms of staff and equipment, and to undertake the training of personnel.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years

UNDP contribution: $ 150,000 Government contribution: To be defined

E. Communications

77. The telecommunications system in Bangladesh suffered considerable damage during the events of 1971 and several facilities were destroyed. Since that time, the Government's effort in this sector has been directed towards the rehabilitation of the system. It has been aided in this task by various credits from IDA as well as substantial bilateral assistance. Nevertheless further rapid and extensive development is required to make the system commensurate with the pressing needs of the country. Naturally much of this expansion will involve foreign assistance of a capital nature, but there is also a need to train telecommunications personnel, both in planning and development activities, as well as in the operational aspects of expanding and maintaining the system.

78. Telecommunications Training Centre - BGD/72/022 (new project)

The Government's immediate proposal for meeting training requirements is to up-grade the Regional Telecommunications Training School in Dacca into a Telecommunications Training Centre. The Centre will form the top level of a comprehensive telecommunications training organisation which will be responsible for the career-planned training of recruits and in-service employees in the management, engineering and operational and administrative fields.

This project will undertake a detailed survey of training needs and assist in the establishment of the Centre by providing expertise, fellowships and equipment.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 580,000 Government contribution: Ts. 4 million

79. Strengthening National Meteorological Services - BGD/73/035 (new project)

The economic and social life of Bangladesh, as a low-lying deltaic country, is greatly influenced by weather conditions, especially rainfall and tropical storms. The Government wishes to increase the capacity of the meteorological services to provide information on weather and climate for both storm warning and agricultural planning. Through a large training programme, this project will upgrade the skill of professional meteorological staff. International experts will assist in the establishment of an instrument workshop for the maintenance and repair of meteorological equipment and of

a division for the collection and analysis of climatological data. A programme in storm surge research will also be initiated.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years and six months

UNDP contribution: $ 359,000 Government contribution: Tk.1.95million

80. Strengthening of Postal Services - BGD/73/079 (new project)

Pending the expansion and upgrading of existing postal training centres, this project will provide a crash programme of overseas fellowships for senior officials and instructors of the Bangladesh Post Office.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years

UNDP contribution: $ 33,000 Government contribution: To be defined

F. Transport

81. The pattern of surface transport in Bangladesh has been determined primarily by the physical geography of the country, especially by the numerous waterways which provide natural access routes for inland shipping but which have made the construction and maintenance of roads and railways difficult and expensive.

Rivers continually change course, making the siting of bridges and ferries difficult. East-west land transportation is interrupted because the Brahmaputra and Jamuna rivers bisect the country, with each half further divided by the rivers Ganges and Meghna. As consequence a large proportion of all traffic is carried by water, much of it in the more than 400,000 unpowered country boats. As indicated above, travel by land is time consuming since it often involves inter-change between two or more modes of transport. Domestic aviation provides one means of overcoming the difficulties, and therefore an extensive development of this sector is anticipated.

82. The intrinsic transportation problems of the country were exacerbated by the events of 1971 when there were major losses in the transport infrastructure. The United Nations estimated damage to road and railways at about $ 80 million, together with truck and bus losses of about $ 50 million, and an unquantified loss involving 23 ocean-going vessels and numerous country boats. One of the beneficial results of the war is the new position vis-a-vis India, where new intercountry trade channels have been opened up.

83. Up to now, the Government has been implementing a reconstruction programme to restore the transport system to its pre-independence state. For the longer term, a transport survey is being undertaken under the United Kingdom's bilateral aid programme.

84. Immediate Assistance to the Department of Civil Aviation - BGD/73/001
(ongoing/approved project)

Since the country is facing an acute shortage of trained personnel in the field of civil aviation, UNDP is assisting the Government with a comprehensive programme to remedy the situation. This project is designed to provide urgent manpower, training, and equipment in a crash programme to meet the most immediate needs of the Department of Civil Aviation. It includes the services of experts to undertake essential duties in fields where national counterparts lack experience. These include pilot testing, aircraft inspection, airworthiness, air traffic control, fire services, communications and aviation law and economics.

Starting date:	1973	Duration:	Three years
UNDP contribution:	$ 491,000	Government contribution:	Tk.1.15 mn.

85. Advanced and Specialized Aeronautical Training - BGD/73/002 (new project)

Two new training projects are envisaged. The first of these will provide advanced and specialist training overseas. The fields covered are communications engineering, aerodrome fire and rescue, aerodrome engineering, aeronautical information services, airport management, air transport economics, flight safety, air law and airworthiness safety.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 214,000 Government contribution: Ts.270,000

86. Civil Aviation Training Centre - BGD/72/021 (new project)

This second training project will assist in the establishment of a Civil Aviation Training Centre. Under the project, UNDP will provide instructors, fellowships and equipment, including a flight simulator, to meet the basic long term training needs of the Department of Civil Aviation. Training to be provided will concentrate on basic education in air traffic control, communications as well as fire and rescue operations.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 572,000 Government contribution: Ts. 5.11 million

87. Assistance to the Road Transport Corporation - BGD/73/004 (ongoing/approved project)

The Truck Division of the Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation is responsible for the commercial operation of approximately 800 trucks. UNDP will assist with the task of building up the maintenance staff to support this operation. A training programme for workshop staff and mechanics including both classroom instruction and on the job experience has been started.

Starting date: 1973 Duration: Two years and six months

UNDP contribution: $ 363,000 Government contribution: Ts. 8.93million

88. Nautical and Marine Engineering Survey & Examination - BGD/73/011 (ongoing/approved project)

The Bangladesh Shipping Corporation has been established to own and operate the country's merchant ships. The Five Year Plan envisages a considerable increase in the size of the merchant fleet. In order to meet

international standards the country requires qualified navigating and marine engineering officers and surveyors as well as harbour masters, pilots and other technical port staff. This project will assist in providing the necessary training. A preparatory phase is underway to identify precise requirements.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 200,000 Government contribution: To be defined

89. Inland Waterways Deck Personnel Training Centre - BGD/72/003 (ongoing/approved project)

UNDP began assistance to the Inland Waterways Deck Personnel Training Centre in 1970 to improve the technical capability of the deck officers of the inland water fleet. Assistance, interrupted in 1971, has been resumed and is intended to establish examination standards, syllabi and instruction courses for theoretical and practical training in inland waterways navigation, seamanship, boat handling, maintenance and repair, stowage, and loading and unloading of cargoes. The programme at the Centre in Narayanganj includes in-service courses as well as cadet training.

Starting date: 1973 Duration: Two years and ten months

UNDP contribution: $ 592,000 Government contribution: Ts. 4.51 million

90. Feasibility Study for Electric Traction - BGD/73/062 (new project)

The railways of Bangladesh, as already mentioned, were hard hit by the events of 1971 and considerable assistance to them is being provided under bilateral programmes. UNDP has been asked to assist with a feasibility study for the electrification of the Dacca-Chittagong line. A preparatory mission is envisaged during 1974.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years

UNDP contribution: $ 200,000 Government contribution: To be defined

G. Education and Manpower

91. The Government has appointed a National Education Commission to investigate the problems of education and to make recommendations for a new national education policy and plan. A complete re-orientation of the education system may be required if it is to relate more closely to the needs of the predominently rural and agricultural economy. Since the Education Commission has not completed its work and no report has been published on the long-term strategy for educational development, UNDP's involvement in the education sector cannot yet be fully defined. The Five Year Development Plan estimates, however, that about 75,000 new technicians and skilled workers will be required during the period 1973-1978. Pending the completion of the Commission's work, the Government proposes to concentrate on technical and vocational training, geared to the urgent immediate skill requirements of the country. UNDP will assist in this effort by contributing to several projects.

92. Primary Education Adviser - BGD/73/041 (new project)

Despite the lack of a national policy, UNICEF has been requested to assist in rehabilitating educational activities and in developing primary education and teacher training. In 1974 and 1975 UNDP and UNICEF are working together to provide an expert to advise in the further expansion of primary teacher training, especially in curriculum revision and textbook production, in the organization of in-service refresher courses and in the promotion of the use of audio-visual aids.

Starting date: 1974	Duration: One year (UNDP financed)
UNDP contribution: $ 30,000	Government contribution: Tk.95,000

93. Assistance to the Education Sector

As indicated above, the Government's development strategy for this sector has not been finally decided upon, and therefore it has not been possible to identify all those areas in which UNDP assistance might be most constructively utilized. A number of possible projects have been examined, but pending further policy clarification, the Government consider it appropriate to make a block allocation of $ 500,000 to cover projects in the education sector. For vocational training, where requirements have been found to be more readily identifiable, proposed UNDP assisted projects are outlined below.

Starting date: 1974	Duration: Three years and possibly beyond current IPF period
UNDP contribution: $ 500,000	Government contribution: To be defined

94. Training of Technologists at the Asian Institute of Technology - BGD/73/070 (new project)

There is an immediate need for advanced training in certain specialized engineering fields. Since Bangladesh lacks facilities for the sort of instruction required and the cost of establishing adequate facilities within the country would be prohibitive, 20 graduate engineers each year for three years are to be trained at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. A mission from the Institute will assist the Government in drawing up the details of the training programme.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 450,000 Government contribution: Ts.720,000

95. Planning and Development of Vocational Training - BGD/73/016 (new project)

The responsibility for vocational and technical training is presently divided between several ministries and departments with resultant overlapping and duplication of effort. The UNDP project will assist in organizing a national co-ordination body and in developing a nation-wide system of technical and vocational training.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three to four years

UNDP contribution: $ 391,000 Government contribution: Ts.480,000

96. Technical Training Centre, Chittagong - BGD/72/006 (new project)

The Centre was damaged in 1971 and a former UNDP project assisting the Centre had to be abandoned as a consequence. As soon as the findings of the Planning and Development of Vocational Training Project mentioned in the preceding paragraph become available the Government wishes to reactivate UNDP assistance to the Centre. The new project is scheduled to begin in 1975, and will continue beyond the current programme period.

Starting date: 1975 Duration: Three to Four years

UNDP contribution: $ 308,000 Government contribution: Ts.6.23 million

97. Labour Legislation and Labour Relations - BGD/73/076 (new project)

This project will assist the Government in implementing its labour policy, especially with regard to workers' participation in management schemes at the enterprise level, as set out in the Five Year Plan. An expert will

advise on drafting labour laws and regulations concerning workers participation. He will also prepare model constitutions and collective agreements for establishing joint councils in public corporations and the promotion of constructive labour-management relations.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: One year and six months

UNDP contribution: $ 48,000 Government contribution: Ts. 80,000

98. Employment Promotion and Employment Policy - BGD/73/077 (new project)

The Five Year Plan gives high priority to generating new employment. Through this project the Government is seeking UNDP assistance to study areas of the economy where more jobs might be created. An adviser will help in preparing immediate programmes for employment promotion in the rural and urban sectors already outlined in the Plan. More specific objectives will be identified by a reconnaissance mission to be fielded in the first part of 1974.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years and six months

UNDP contribution: $ 86,000 Government contribution: Ts.200,000

99. Improvement and Development of Employment Services - BGD/73/078 (new project)

The Employment Service and the five employment exchanges in Bangladesh do not function well. Their number and their operations will be expanded to match labour demand and supply. An expert will assist in the re-orientation of the Employment Service and in the establishment of new regional labour exchanges, in the development of a system for the collection of data on the labour market and in the training of employment service officers.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years

UNDP contribution: $ 75,000 Government contribution: Ts.160,000

100. Management Development - BGD/73/071 (new project)

There is a great need for the accelerated development of managerial skills in Bangladesh. This project will assist in drawing up a comprehensive plan of action and in making an accurate inventory of current managerial needs and existing training facilities.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two months

UNDP contribution: $ 12,000 Government contribution: Nil

H. Health

101. Improved health standards are not only an objective in themselves but are also an essential input to the development process. Poor health limits the quantity and quality of the output of the labour force, while premature death involves not only human tragedy but also a loss of the investment which has been made in human resources.

102. The health sector in Bangladesh suffered losses of human and physical resources during the events of 1971 which are only now being made good. Before independence, health services were essentially curative-based and oriented to the urban areas, thereby depriving the vast majority of the population of any health facilities. The current strategy is to emphasize preventive rather than curative measures and to bring health services to the rural population. In order to avoid a waste of resources, particular attention has been paid to ensuring a balanced supply of the necessary complementary inputs, namely physical facilities, qualified manpower, drugs and medicines. The programmes have been phased to ensure that no physical facility will lack qualified manpower while at the same time the training of medical staff will be such that no trained personnel are wasted. A system of medical supplies has been established to ensure provision to the peripheral health institutions. Finally, a system of statistical, epidemilogical and laboratory services is being established to evaluate programmes and define problems and thereby facilitate more effective health planning.

103. As indicated above, this comprehensive approach will be primarily directed at improving health facilities in the rural areas and in particular, will provide integrated and comprehensive family health care services (including family planning) as well as improved maternal and child health services.

104. The broad-based system in the rural areas will be centred on the Rural Health Complexes which will eventually include a rural health centre and a 25-bed hospital. These will be supplemented by satellite sub-centres established at each thana. Attention will also be paid to industrial workers and their families by organizing industrial health services.

105. Mention must here be made of the extremely important contribution to the development of Bangladesh by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

106. Since Bangladesh has one of the highest population densities in the world, some 1,340 people per square mile, and the population growth rate has been estimated at more than 3%, it follows that, if this growth rate is not moderated, the estimated population of the country in the year 2000 A.D. will be approaching the 200 million mark. Daily problems of health, food supply, employment, education and overall socio-economic development are all aggravated by the tremendous pressure of population.

107. In recognition of these facts, the Government has given population activities high priority in its development planning efforts as reflected in the First Five Year Plan, 1973-78. At the Government's request, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has agreed to extend assistance to Bangladesh in the field of population over a three-year period between July 1974 and June 1977. UNFPA is prepared to provide assistance for the following activities to be undertaken by the Government.

(a) Census data processing.
(b) Rural development cooperatives and population education.
(c) Family planning motivation and services in industry and plantations.
(d) Population education and training for labour welfare officers, trade union officials, and personnel officers.
(e) Training programme for health and family planning workers.
(f) Establishment and strengthening of health and family planning training institutes.
(g) Teaching of human reproduction, population dynamics, demography and family planning including Maternal and Child Health-based family planning in medical colleges.
(h) Strengthening of the family planning clinical programme with special emphasis on Maternal and Child Health-based family planning.
(i) Organization and management of a comprehensive health and family planning supplies and equipment delivery system(including transport maintenance).
(j) Establishment of new thana health and family planning complex sub-centres.
(k) Rehabilitation and revitalization of the training research evaluation and communication centre (TREC)
(l) Motivational, infrastructure and communication activities.
(m) Population education activities.

Subject to the merits of individual project requests and availability of funds, UNFPA will be prepared to consider future assistance under the Programme Agreement at the conclusion of the presently specified three-year period.

108. Within the UNDP Country Programme these are four major health projects.

Training of medical assistants - BGD/73/072 (new project)

With only about 7,000 doctors at present, and 10,500 projected at the end of the Five Year Plan, there is now, and will be still in 1978, a very low doctor/population ratio. A WHO expert group in 1972 recommended

the utilization of medical assistants to compensate for the shortage of doctors and to staff the more than 1000 new Health Centres planned for completion by 1978. This project will provide international expertise, fellowships and demonstration equipment to train some 400 medical assistants annually in four centres.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four to Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 300,000 Government contribution: To be defined

109. National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine - BGD/73/073 (new project)

This Institute will provide training and research facilities necessary for the implementation of the community schemes outlined in the Government's Health Plan. It will run post-graduate academic courses for doctors, sanitary engineers, and health administrators in special fields of public health and will also offer refresher courses for the same categories of personnel. This project will assist the Institute by providing expert services, fellowships and demonstration equipment.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four to Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 152,000 Government contribution: To be defined

110. Institute of Epidemiology and Vector Control - BGD/73/074 (new project)

An adequate control programme for communicable diseases is urgently required. This project will assist in setting up a multi-disciplinary team equipped to carry out vector control research, including both laboratory and field studies, for the development of a control programme for transmissible diseases.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four to Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 184,000 Government contribution: To be defined

111. Institute of Public Health Nutrition - BGD/73/075 (new project)

According to a national survey, more than 50% of children under the age of 14 years are suffering from malnutrition. The Institute of Public Health Nutrition will study the problem in detail and formulate a national policy. It will also train the necessary personnel. This project will provide an international expert, fellowships and laboratory equipment to the Institute.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four to Five years

UNDP contribution: $ 164,000 Government contribution: To be defined

1. Government Services

112. Resources in this sector will be mainly directed towards strengthening the capacity of the Government's economic planning machinery. The Planning Commission has the responsibility of evaluating plan performance and monitoring progress of plan implementation on a continuing basis. It plays a critical role in economic policy making and also advises on the appropriate institutional and administrative machinery necessary for the Plan's execution. Considerable assistance will be provided in strengthrning the Plannihg Commission's capacity for project formulation, implementation and evaluation. Other Government research, training and data gathering institutions upon which the Planning Commission draws for information and advice will also receive assistance. A programme support project has been included to facilitate the implementation of UNDP technical assistance activities. Two small-scale projects in insurance and tourist development have also been requested.

113. Assistance to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics - BGD/72/013 (ongoing/approved project)

The Government places great emphasis on the development of a national statistical system and the establishment of national statistical services. The objective of this project is to provide immediate technical and managerial guidance to the statistical services, to initiate improvements in key selected areas, particularly in computer programming, data analysis and sample survey methods, and to develop a comprehensive long-term project for the improvement of the overall system. Initially four experts and some data processing equipment are to be provided.

Starting date: 1973	Duration: Four years
UNDP contribution: $ 424,000	Government contribution: Ts. 975,000

114. Assistance to the Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics BGD/72/002 (ongoing/approved project)

The Institute of Development Economics is an autonomous research and training organization within the Ministry of Planning. This project is designed to strengthen and consolidate the Institute's position as the major organization responsible for undertaking advanced economic planning research and analysis related to the national development priorities of Bangladesh. Project activities include fellowships, travel grants and provision for visiting scholars.

Starting date: 1973	Duration: Four years
UNDP contribution: $ 137,000	Government contribution: Ts. 65,000

115. Institutional Development of the Planning Commission - BGD/73/053 (new project)

The Planning Commission is the administrative body responsible for the preparation, formulation and implementation of Development Plans. The project will strengthen the Commission by providing international expertise, fellowships and some equipment. Details of the project will be worked out in early 1974.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Three years

UNDP contribution: $ 250,000 Government contribution: To be defined

116. Public Administration - BGD/73/008 (new project)

The National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) was established with the specific purpose of training government officers of mid-level seniority. This project will provide assistance in up-grading instruction at the Institute. A preparatory mission will be fielded in 1974.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Two years and a half

UNDP contribution: $ 72,000 Government contribution: Ts. 200,000

117. Centre for Environmental Studies for Integrated Development - BGD/73/050 (new project)

The Centre will study the interactions between the natural environment and human activity in the Bengal delta as a basis for development planning and protection against natural hazards. The project will provide international specialists, fellowships and equipment. A team of consultants visited Bangladesh in August 1973 under UNESCO's Regular Programme and the details of the project are being worked out.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four years

UNDP contribution: $ 300,000 Government contribution: To be defined

118. Insurance Legislation and Management - BGD/73/018 (new project)

The Bangladesh Insurance Corporation, in order to contribute more effectively to the progress of the national economy and social welfare, needs to improve its management techniques. A consultant will be provided to advise on supervision and management methods, insurance legislation and training.

Starting date: 1974 Duration: Four months

UNDP contribution: $ 10,000 Government contribution: Nil

119. Assistance to the Parjatan Corporation - BGD/73/064 (new project)

Tourism is expected by the Government to provide a significant source of foreign exchange earnings, but its exact potential is uncertain. The Parjatan Corporation is the organization responsible for the development of the sector. This project will provide consultant services for preparatory activity in developing tourism.

Starting date: 1974	Duration: Six months
UNDP contribution: $ 15,000	Government contribution: Nil

120. Programme Support - BGD/73/065 (new project)

In Bangladesh, there are severe shortages in the administrative support facilities necessary to enable internationally recruited expertise to accomplish their missions. Most notably, transportation and office equipment are in short supply and severe foreign exchange limitations make it difficult for the Government to remedy the situation. Even when equipment is available, there are often difficulties in obtaining the spare parts to keep it in operating condition. The project will ensure that equipment and services, essential for the implementation of the UNDP programme, are available.

Starting date: 1973	Duration: Continuous
UNDP contribution: $ 105,000	Government contribution: Nil

ANNEX I

Approved and estimated expenditures for projects included in the Country Programme

Notes

+ denotes project expected continue beyond present IPF period

n.a. denotes not yet available

e. denotes preliminary estimate

P.A. denotes preparatory assistance activities approved

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000						Estimated UNDP Inputs $' 000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL	Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
					AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES						
					(a) Ongoing/approved						
					Land and Water Use						
15	20	5	-	40	1. Water Resources Development BGD/72/014	64	26	30	8	-	
					Training						
500	7,000	8,000	8,000	25,500	2. Agricultural Extension (P.A.) Training BGD/73/006	713	22	195	307	191	+
					Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries						
-	644	372	224	1,240	3. Co-operative Dairy Organization (P.A.) and Extension BGD/73/005	281	-	81	100	100	+
500	3,000	3,500	1,500	8,500	4. Chittagong Forest Research (P.A.) Institute BGD/72/005	449	12	55	213	169	+

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000						Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000				
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL	Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976
					Other Supporting Services					
130	3,800	70	-	4,000	5. Agricultural Census (P.A.) Department BGD/72/019	155	13	82	60	-
1,145	14,464	11,947	9,724	37,280	Sub-Total (a)	1,662	73	441	688	460
					(b) New Projects					
					Land and Water Use					
-	300	700	700	1,700 e	6. Optimizing Water Use in N.W. Bangladesh BGD/73/019	235	-	45	95	95 +
-	5,000	7,500	7,500	20,000 e	7. Hydrological Survey BGD/72/008	315	-	75	120	120 +
-	20	-	-	20	8. Ganges Brahmaputra River Basin Study BGD/72/001	30	-	30	-	-
-	715	415	400	1,530	9. Soil Survey Interpretation BGD/72/018	414	-	100	210	104
					Research					
-	980	980	-	1,960	10. Agricultural Research Council BGD/73/033	89	-	46	43	-
-	232	162	106	500	11. Research into Winter Crops BGD/73/042	382	-	108	147	127
					Training					
-	126,000	149,000	253,000	528,000	12. Training of Low-Lift Pump Operators & Mechanics BGD/73/013	350	-	100	125	125

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000						Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL	Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
					Crop Production, Livestock , Forestry and Fisheries						
-	2,700	5,400	5,400	13,500	13. Strengthening Plant Protection Services BGD/73/028	606	-	38	252	336	+
-	5	-	-	5	14. Tea Production Study BGD/73/054	4	-	4	-	-	
-	900	550	450	1,900 e	15. Poultry Improvement BGD/73/010	120	-	80	20	20	
-	50	100	100	250 e	16. Senior Forestry Adviser BGD/73/022	86	-	20	33	33	+
-	5,490	363	363	6,216	17. Fisheries Development (Project Coordinator) BGD/72/016	165	-	35	60	70,	+
					Rural Development						
-	140	100	-	240 e	18. Strengthening Local Public Works Planning BGD/73/021	34	-	19	15	-	
-	-	-	-	n.a.	19. Weavers Cooperatives BGD/73/014	250	-	50	100	100	+
					Other Supporting Services						
-	800	500	500	1,500 e	20. Warehousing Corporation BGD/72/017	195	-	60	75	60	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	21. Project Identification and Preparation	90	-	30	30	30	
-	143,032	165,770	268,519	577,321	Sub-Total (b)	3,365	-	840	1,305	1,220	
1,145	157,496	177,717	278,243	614,601	SECTORAL TOTAL	5,027	75	1,281	1,995	1,680	

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000						Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000				
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL	Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976
					INDUSTRY					
					(a) Ongoing/approved					
					Industrial Services					
-	-	-	-	Nil	22. Seminar for Industrial Project Promotion BGD/73/044	6	6	-	-	-
					Industrial Programmes					
-	350	350	-	700	23. Plastics Processing (P.A.) Demonstration Centre BGD/72/025	162	1	81	80	-
-	350	350	-	700	Sub-Total (a)	168	7	81	80	-
					(b) New Projects					
					Industrial Services					
-	-	-	-	n.a.	24. Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries BGD/73/056	162	-	50	50	62 +
-	-	-	-	Nil	25. Management in Nationalized Industries BGD/73/046	4	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	n.a.	26. National Consultancy Institute BGD/73/052	340	-	100	100	140 +
-	-	-	-	n.a.	27. Standards Institute BGD/73/040	43	-	13	30	-

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
						Industrial Programmes						
-	-	-	-	n.a.	28.	Textile Industry Development (P.A.) Programme BGD/73/049	565	-	150	165	250	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	29.	Jute Industries Development (P.A.) BGD/73/043	550	-	150	200	200	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	30.	Assistance to the Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation BGD/73/058	500	-	150	150	200	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	31.	Bacteriological Survey for Fish Processing BGD/73/051	33	-	33	-	-	
-	-	-	-	n.a.		Sub-Total (b)	2,197	-	650	695	852	
-	350	350	-	700		SECTORAL TOTAL	2,365	7	731	775	852	
						POWER AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH						
					(b)	New Projects						
-	-	-	-	n.a.	32.	Geological Survey BGD/72/012	500	-	50	200	250	+
-	-	-	-	Nil	33.	Adviser in Petroleum Law and Economics BGD/73/059	8	-	8	-	-	
-	-	-	-	n.a.	34.	Energy Survey BGD/73/038	800	-	200	400	200	

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000				
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976
-	90	90	90	270 e	35.	Training Programme for Power & Natural Resources Personnel BGD/73/067	90	-	30	30	30
-	40	50	-	90 e	36.	Co-ordination of training programmes in the power sector BGD/73/068	35	-	15	20	-
-	90	-	-	90 e	37.	Scientific and Industrial Research BGD/73/069	30	-	30	-	-
-	220	140	90	450		Sub-Total (b)	1,463	-	333	650	480
-	220	140	90	450		SECTORAL TOTAL	1,463	-	333	650	480
						HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND BUILDING					
					(a)	Ongoing/approved					
-	-	-	-	Nil	38.	Urban Squatter Settlements Investigating Mission BGD/73/017	8	8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-		Sub-Total (a)	8	8	-	-	-
					(b)	New Projects					
-	652	382	66	1,100	39.	Urban Squatters & Cooperative Housing BGD/73/066	132	-	45	87	-
-	2	-	-	2	40.	Sanitary Latrines Feasibility Study BGD/72/024	5	-	5	-	-

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $' 000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
-	2	-	-	2	41.	Garbage Disposal Pre-investment Study BGD/73/048	5	-	5	-	-	
-	860	140	1,000	2,000	42.	National Physical Planning BGD/72/004	798	-	121	188	489	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	43.	Housing and Building Research Centre BGD/73/061	150	-	4	46	100	
-	1,516	522	1,066	3,104		Sub-Total (b)	1,090	-	180	321	589	
-	1,516	522	1,066	3,104		SECTORAL TOTAL	1,098	8	180	321	589	
						COMMUNICATIONS						
					(b)	New Projects						
-	1,200	1,200	1,600	4,000	44.	Telecommunications Training Centre BGD/72/022	580	-	160	160	260	+
-	350	800	800	1,950 e	45.	Strengthening the National Meteorological Services BGD/73/035	359	-	54	152	153	
-	-	-	-	n.a.	46.	Strengthening of Postal Services BGD/73/079	33	-	15	18	-	
-	1,550	2,000	2,400	5,950		Sub-Total (b)	972	-	229	330	413	
-	1,550	2,000	2,400	5,950		SECTORAL TOTAL	972	-	229	330	413	

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
						TRANSPORT						
					(a)	Ongoing/approved						
166	548	286	150	1,150	47.	Immediate Assistance to the Department of Civil Aviation BGD/73/001	491	76	288	102	25	
7,418	1,015	500	-	8,933	48.	Assistance to the Road Transport Corporation BGD/73/004	363	79	181	103	-	
-	-	-	-	n.a.	49.	Nautical and Marine Engineering Survey & Examination BGD/73/011	200	-	60	80	60	
-	3,163	645	702	4,510	50.	Inland Waterways Deck Personnel Training Centre BGD/72/003	592	109	384	99	-	
7,584	4,726	1,431	852	14,593		Sub-Total (a)	1,646	264	913	384	85	
					(b)	New Projects						
-	108	81	81	270	51.	Advanced and Specialized Aeronautical Training BGD/73/002	214	-	74	77	63	+
-	1,410	1,030	2,670	5,110	52.	Civil Aviation Training Centre BGD/72/021	572	-	177	227	168	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	53.	Feasibility Study for Electric Traction BGD/73/062	200	-	100	100	-	
-	1,518	1,111	2,751	5,380		Sub-Total (b)	986	-	351	404	231	
7,584	6,244	2,542	3,603	19,973		SECTORAL TOTAL	2,632	264	1,264	788	316	

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
						EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
					(b)	New Projects						
-	-	95	-	95	54.	Primary Education Adviser BGD/73/041	30	-	●	25	7	
-	-	-	-	n.a.	55.	Assistance to the Education Sector	500	-	100	200	200	+
-	144	288	288	720 ●	56.	Training of Technologists at Asian Institute of Technology BGD/73/070	450	-	90	180	180	+
-	-	5,970	260	6,230	57.	Technical Training Centre Chittagong BGD/72/006	308	-	-	32	276	+
-	64	195	221	480	58.	Planning and Development of Vocational Training BGD/73/016	391	-	66	169	156	+
-	10	60	10	80 ●	59.	Labour Legislation and Labour Relations BGD/73/076	48	-	8	36	4	
-	40	80	80	200 ●	60.	Employment Promotion and Employment Policy BGD/73/077	86	-	25	33	30	
-	30	80	50	160 ●	61.	Improvement and Development of Employment Services BGD/73/078	75	-	15	35	27	
-	-	-	-	Nil	62.	Management Development BGD/73/071	12	-	12	-	-	
-	288	6,768	909	7,965		Sub-Total (b)	1,900	-	311	708	881	
-	288	6,768	909	7,965		SECTORAL TOTAL	1,900	-	311	708	881	

● First year to be financed by UNICEF

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000							Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000					
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL		Field of Activity	TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976	
						HEALTH						
					(b)	New Projects						
-	-	-	-	n.a.	63.	Training of Medical Assistants BGD/73/072	300	-	80	110	110	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	64.	National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine BGD/73/073	152	-	20	62	70	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	65.	Epidemiology and Vector Control Research BGD/73/074	184	-	25	71	88	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.	66.	Nutritional Institute BGD/73/075	164	-	32	62	70	+
-	-	-	-	n.a.		Sub-Total (b)	800	-	157	305	338	
-	-	-	-	n.a.		SECTORAL TOTAL	800	-	157	305	338	
						GOVERNMENT SERVICES						
					(a)	Ongoing/approved						
85	740	98	54	975	67.	Assistance to Bureau of (P.A.) Statistics BGD/72/013	424	26	158	120	120	
31	12	11	11	65	68.	Assistance to Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics BGD/72/002	137	68	23	23	23	+
114	752	109	65	1,040		Sub-Total (a)	561	94	181	143	143	

Estimated Government Inputs Taka '000						Field of Activity	Estimated UNDP Inputs $ '000				
1972-73	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL			TOTAL	1972-73	1974	1975	1976
					(b)	New Projects					
-	-	-	-	n.a.	69.	Institutional Development of the Planning Commission BGD/73/053	250	-	90	80	80 +
-	-	-	-	NIL	70.	Assistance to the Parjatan Corporation BGD/73/064	15	-	15	-	-
-	133	55	12	200	71.	Public Administration BGD/73/008	72	-	43	22	7
-	-	-	-	NIL	72.	Programme Support BGD/73/065	185	2	98	52	33 +
-	-	-	-	n.a.	73.	Centre for Environmental Studies for Integrated Development BGD/73/050	300	-	100	100	100 +
-	-	-	-	NIL	74.	Insurance Legislation and Management BGD/73/018	10	-	10	-	-
-	133	55	12	200		Sub-Total (b)	832	2	356	254	220
114	885	164	77	1,240		SECTORAL TOTAL	1,393	96	537	397	363
8,843	168,549	190,203	286,388	653,983		GRAND TOTAL	17,650	448	5,023	6,267	5,912

ANNEX II

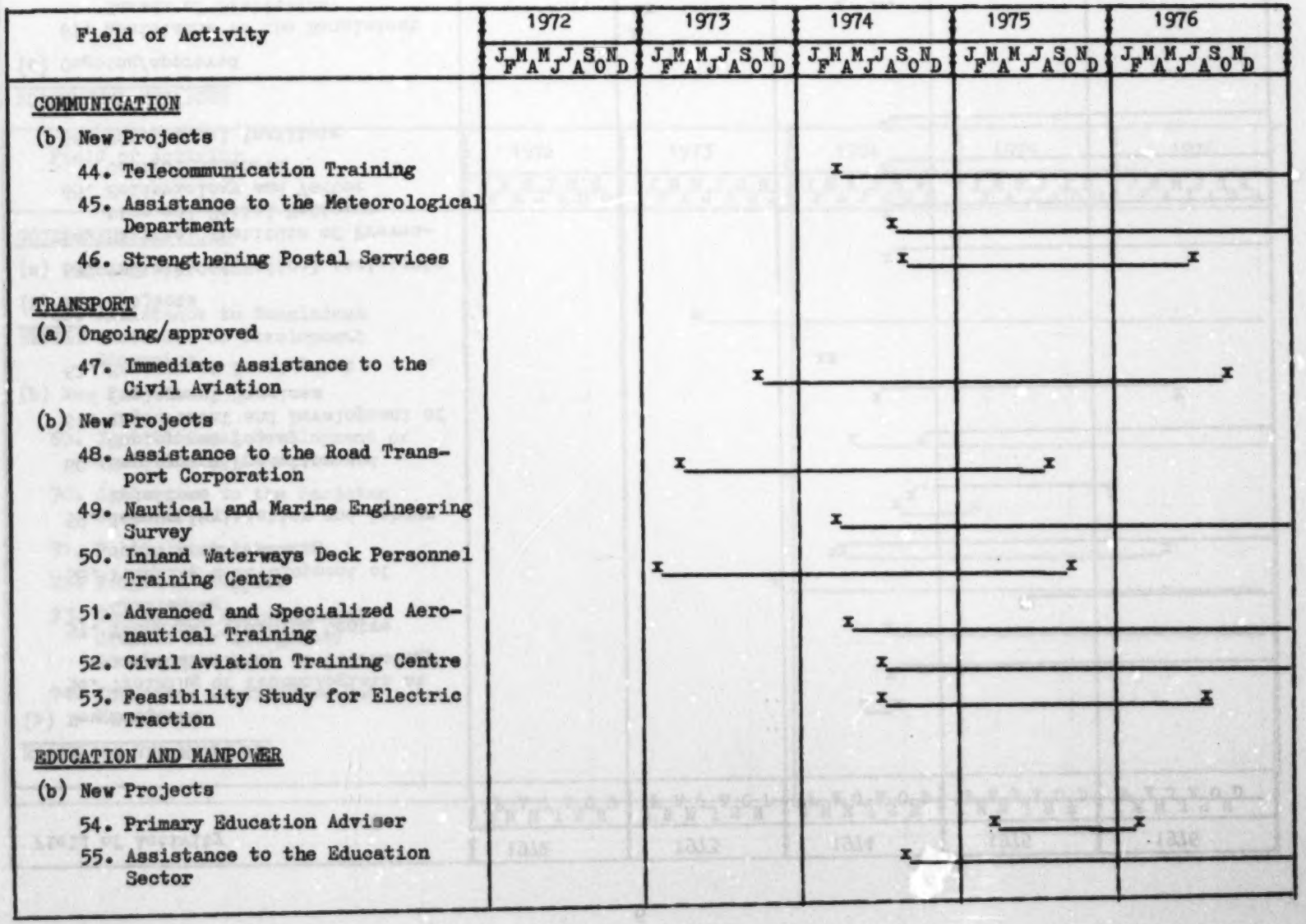
LIST OF PROJECTS WITH
TIMETABLE FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Field of Activity	1972 J F M A M J J A S O N D	1973 J F M A M J J A S O N D	1974 J F M A M J J A S O N D	1975 J F M A M J J A S O N D	1976 J F M A M J J A S O N D
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES					
(a) Ongoing/approved					
(i) Land and Water Use					
1. Water Resources Development		x———	———	———x	
(ii) Training					
Agricultural Extension Training		x———	———	———	
(iii) Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries					
3. Co-operative Dairy Organization and Extension			x———	———	———
4. Chittagong Forest Research Institute	x———	———	———	———	———
(iv) Other Supporting Services					
5. Agricultural Census Department		x———	———	———x	
(b) New Projects					
(i) Land and Water Use					
6. Optimizing Water Use in N.W. Bangladesh			x———	———	———

Field of Activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
7. Hydrological Survey			x———		
8. Ganges Brahmaputra River Basin Study			x———x		
9. Soil Survey Interpretation			x———		
(ii) Research					
10. Agricultural Research Council			x———	———x	
11. Research into Winter Crops			x———		———x
(iii) Training					
12. Training of Low-lift pump operators and mechanics			x———		
(iv) Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries					
13. Strengthening Plant Projection Services			x———		
14. Tea Production			xx		
15. Poultry Improvement			x———		
16. Senior Forestry Adviser			x———		
17. Fisheries Development (Project Coordination)			x———		
(v) Rural Development					
18. Strengthening Local Public Works Planning			x———	———x	
19. Weavers Cooperatives			x———		
(vi) Other Supporting Services					
20. Warehousing Corporation			x———		
21. Project Identification and Preparation					

Field of Activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
INDUSTRY					
(a) Ongoing/approved					
(i) Industrial Services					
22. Seminar for Industrial Project Promotion		x			
23. Plastics Processing Demonstration Centre		x	x———	———x	
(b) New projects					
24. Assistance to Small-scale and Cottage Industries			x———	———	———
25. Management in Nationalized Industries			x		
26. National Consultancy Institute			x———	———	———
27. Standards Institute			x———	———x	
(ii) Industrial Programmes					
28. Textile Industry Development Programme:			x—x x———	———	———
29. Jute Industries Development			x—x x———	———	———
30. Assistance to the Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation			x———	———	———
31. Bacteriological Survey for Fish Processing			x———x		

Field of Activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
POWER AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH					
(b) New Projects					
32. Geological Survey			x———		
33. Adviser in Petroleum Law and Economics			x x		
34. Energey Survey			x———		
35. Training Programme for Power & Natural Resources Personnel			x———		
36. Co-ordination of Training Programmes in Power Sector			x———	——x	
37. Scientific and Industrial Research			x———	——x	
HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND BUILDING					
(a) Ongoing/approved					
38. Urban Squatter Settlements Investigation Mission		x			
(b) New Projects					
39. Urban Squatters and Co-operative Housing			x———	———	——x
40. Sanitary Latrines Feasibility Study			xx		
41. Garbage Disposal Feasibility Study			xx		
42. National Physical Planning			x———	———	———
43. Housing and Building Research Centre			——x	———	——x


Field of Activity
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
J F M A M J J A S O N D
COMMUNICATION
(b) New Projects
44. Telecommunication Training
45. Assistance to the Meteorological Department
46. Strengthening Postal Services
TRANSPORT
(a) Ongoing/approved
47. Immediate Assistance to the Civil Aviation
(b) New Projects
48. Assistance to the Road Transport Corporation
49. Nautical and Marine Engineering Survey
50. Inland Waterways Deck Personnel Training Centre
51. Advanced and Specialized Aeronautical Training
52. Civil Aviation Training Centre
53. Feasibility Study for Electric Traction
EDUCATION AND MANPOWER
(b) New Projects
54. Primary Education Adviser
55. Assistance to the Education Sector

Field of Activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
EDUCATION AND MANPOWER					
(b) New Projects					
56. Training of Technologists at Asian Institute of Technology			x———		
57. Technical Training Centre Chittagong				x———	
58. Planning & Development of Vocational Training			x———		
59. Labour Legislation and Labour Relations			x———		x
60. Employment Promotion and Employment Policy			x———		
61. Improvement and Development of Employment Services			x———		x
62. Management Development			xx		
HEALTH					
(b) New Projects					
63. Training of Medical Assistants			x———		
64. National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine			x———		
65. Epidemiology and Vector Control Research			x———		
66. Nutritional Institute			x———		
GOVERNMENT SERVICES					
(a) Ongoing/approved					
67. Assistance to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics		xx	x———		

Field of Activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
GOVERNMENT SERVICES					
(a) Ongoing/approved					
68. Assistance to Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics.		x———	———	———	———
(b) New Projects					
69. Institutional Development of the Planning Commission			x———	———	———
70. Assistance to the Parjatan Corporation			x——x		
71. Public Administration			x———	———	———x
72. Programme Support		x———	———	———	———
73. Centre for Environmental Studies for Integrated Development			x———	———	———
74. Insurance Legislation and Management			x—x		

ANNEX III

Additional high priority project proposals for possible funding from the unprogrammed reserve or from other multilateral or bilateral sources.

Sector and Field of Activity	Estimated Duration	Estimated Cost -$000
Agriculture, Water and Rural Institutions		
(1) Livestock Development :		
(i) Project Management	Four Years	208
(ii) Disease Investigation and Control.	Four Years	453
(iii) Artificial Insemination	One and half years	103
(iv) Fodder Utilization and Processing.	Four Years	272
(v) Cattle, Goat and Sheep Breeding.	Four Years	375
	Sub-Total	1,411
(2) Jute Research Institute (Agriculture Wing)	Two Years	130
(3) Sugar-Cane Research	Three/Four Years	388
(4) Rubber Development	Three Years	230
(5) Planning the Development of Chittagong Hill Tracts	Two months	27
(6) Fisheries Development		
(i) Fisheries Marketing and Distribution.	Four Years	330
(ii) Fisheries Training and Extension.	Four Years	775
(iii) Inland Fisheries Research	Four Years	950
	Sub-Total	2,055

Sector and Field of Activity	Estimated Duration	Estimated Cost - $000
(7) Forest Development		
(i) Afforestation of Unclassed State Forests in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Four Years	252
(ii) Afforest tion of the Coastal Belt.	Three Years	120
(iii) Improvement of Logging and Extraction in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Forest Reserve.	Three Years	400
	Sub-Total	772
(8) Feeder Canals	Three Years	184
(9) Strengthening of Co-operative Marketing under the Integrated Rural Development Programme	Two Years	134
(10) Strengthening of the Economic Planning Cell, Ministry of Agriculture.	Two Years	98
(11) Strengthening of the Planning Organization of the Cooperative Department	One Year	93
Industry		
(12) Assistance to the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank.	Three Years	390
(13) Assistance to the Bangladesh Steel Mills Corporation.	Two Years	170
(14) Cement Plant Feasibility Study	One Year	50
(15) Synthetic Aggregates Development	Two Years	250
(16) Assistance to Food and Allied Products Corporation.	Two Years	220
(17) Management and Technological Training, Tanneries Corporation	Three Years	350

Sector and Field of Activity	Estimated Duration	Estimated Cost - $000
Power and Natural Resources, Scientific and Technological Research		
(18) Earth Resources Technology Satellite Programme	Two Years	200
(19) Precision Mechanics, Electronic and Instrumentation Training Centre.	Three Years	300
Transport		
(20) Road and Highways Directorate Training.	Three Years	750
Health and Social Welfare		
(21) Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.	Two Years	195
	TOTAL $	8,147